THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage of the Underground Railroad Bill in the Senate.

The Bill to Prevent Obstructions on the Piers and Wharves of New York Passed in the House.

The New York Central Railroad Fare Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. ALEANY, March 19, 1867.

SENATE

apper house, the lobbies of which were crowded with frends and opponents of the Underground, Railroad upon its final passage. The bill, as adopted last week, was amended to-day by the introduction of a section providing for the deposit of \$500,000 with the Comproller at Albany, as a guarantee for the payment of an ismages that might occur to private and public propread and was then put to a vote. By resolution no member was excused from voting. The only absence Leckport. By dint of industrious pursuit on the part of the sergeant-at-arms, and after a lapse of an hour's this the final vote, but no excuses were received and all perfect Kilkenny fight over it and whence it will prowork of amendments. The following is the bill a

construct tunnels and railways in the city of New York, and for other purposes.

The people of the State of New York, represented in senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. George Griswold, John Thompson, Leonard P. Miller, William W. Gilbert, James Boorman Johnston, William W. Gilbert, James Boorman Johnston, William W. Gilbert, James Boorman Johnston, William F. Finch, Thomas Reed, Joel Wolfe, Robert Lenox Kennady, William F. William H. Field, Charles Dufree, Rodney W. Daniels, Edwin Einstien, William C. Wetmore, James H. Fleid, Charles Dufree, Rodney W. Daniels, Edwin Einstien, William C. Wetmore, James H. Livingion, Eayard Clark, W. S. Nichols, Glarence S. Brown, M. Oliver Davidson, William Thompson, John L. Livingion, Eayard Clark, W. S. Nichols, Glarence S. Brown, M. Oliver Davidson, William Thompson, John P. Weser, Edwin Martiadale, Ambrose Oram, Samuel E. Spencer, Lorenzo Delmonico, Henry T. Vall, E. Renshaw Jones, S. T. Goodell, Heratio Allen, R. H. Cudipp, George Stevenson, George Codling, Charence Delakeld, E. Hanford, Lawrence Myers, Jr., John Adriance, Brairek Ryan, James G. Dudley, James G. Averill, S. P. Pavidson, Charles P. Williams, Henry A. Smythe, Lewis B. Bronson, Philander Hanford, Peter Cantine, H. Saniord Spofford, Sylvester Van Valkenburgh, Phillip G. Weaver, Peter R. Street, W. C. Brown, Robert McCray, heir associates, successors and assigns, are hereby reated a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Metropolitan Underground Halfroad Company."

Sec. 2. The said corporation shall continue for a period of one hundred vears from the time this act shall take effect, and shall be located in the city of New York.

Sac. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be good of one hundred vears from the time this act shall take effect, and shall be located in the city of New York.

Sac. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be good of the twenty-three incerporators first named in section one of this act, in equal portions: and in case any such corporation shall

any such corporator shall decline to smoother to he portion, then they shall distribute the same, or heart thereof as such corporator shall decline to sorthe for, to such person or persons and in such portions as they shall judge the interests of said poration may require; but they shall give each of I corporators at least twenty days' notice of such and distribution of said stock before the same dies distributed to any other person, and in case of death or resignation of either of said directors before expiration of his term, his place may be supplied by remaining directors and he shall act until the next ular election of directors of said company. Faid sctors may also by a vote of two-thirds of their numinocrease the capital stock of said company to an ount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, are, 5. The corporation hereby created shall possess the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the visions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the nation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the nation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the seaflatory thereof, except so lar as the provisions of thereof, except so lar as the provisions of thereof, except so lar as the provisions of

samendatory tiercoi, except so lar as the provisions of said acts are modified by or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, but said company shall have no accept or public places in the city of New York, under the provisions of the isst named acts, nor by any agreement or grant of the said city authorities, except such use or occupancy as is granted or provided for in this act, and except such temporary rights, and privileges during the period of constructing such tunnels and rail-ways authorized in this act as the proper authorities may grant to said company to facilitate such construction.

Sac 6. The said company are hereby authorized and empowered to make, construct and unanistin a turnel or tunnis or excavated underground roadway or wax, and ficontract and operate therein. a railway, or railway, with necessary tracks for the transportation of prupuled by air, stamm or other motive power for compensation, under and through the soil beneath the sirveit, avenues, squares, public places, lands and waters in the city of New York and elsewhere, following, to wit:—Commencing in Bowling Green, near the centre of Broadway, at or about the wonthern end thereof, and running thence up and under Broadway near the centre thereof, to the southerly point of City Hall Tark; commencing, also, at some convenient point in the city of Broaklyn, Long Island, under the sure of secondary, under the sirent secondary and provided to the secondary of the secondary of the sirent secondary of the s

constructed, as shall be necessary from time to time; and in all cases the surface and pavements of said streets, avenues and squares shall be restored to the condition in which they were before such excavations were made, as near as practicable; and such structures and openings may also be made on the outer edges of the sidewalks, streets or avenues, as may be necessary, not interfering with the use of the same, for light, air and retiliation; but where excavations for the full width of such streets shall be made they shall not be made oftener than one in each half mile of said routes, nor shall they be more than two hundred and fifty feet in length in any one place; nor shall they be kept open longer than for a period of sixty days in any one place, except by consent of the commission hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 8. The said company shall also have the right to acquire and hold all such real estate and interests therein as may be necessary to enable them to construct said tunnels and roads, and to make all the said branches and connections and to operate the same; and to make, construct and maintain openings from said tunnels, at points convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight, and for such buildings and depots as may be required for the purpose aforesaid; and in all cases, the use of the aforesaid streets, avenues, squares and public places, and the right of way under and through the same for railway purposes, as herem authorized and provided, shall be considered and deemed, and is hereby declared to be a public use, and consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity hold the same, and said Board of Commissioners, above mentioned, or any board appointed by act of the Legislature and having charge of the same, may also grant such other lands or the use of the same, as belong to said city, for temporary or permanent occupation for the use of said tunnels or underground railways, subject, however, in all cases, to the approval of the Governor of the

York.

Sec. 9. All changes, additions and alterations in the axisting sowers, water mains and pipes or gas pipes, and the construction of new sewers, mains or pipes, made necessary by the construction of said tunnels and roads, shall be under the directionly of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, or any Board of Commissioners which may be appointed by act of the Legislature, and having said sewers and pipes in charge, who shall have power to determine what amount and proportion of the expense of such alterations, or new sewers, mains and pipes shall be borne by the parties constructing said tunnels, and what part by the city of New York; and to determine and declare what amount of money (if any) shall be advanced by said company to the comptroller of said city before any section of said sewerage or pipes shall he disturbed or altered, and the terms and conditions of its repayment; and to derect how and in what manner said work of construction shall be done where it crosses or interferes with existing city rallways.

Sec. 10. Said tunnels and roads shall be exclusively for the use of said railway company, and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to enter or pass through said tunnels, or any portion of them, on foot or in any other way than in the proper cars provided for that purpose; and the Mayor. Common Council and officers of the city corporation of the city of New York are hereby prohibited from giving any assent to any other person, body or corporation to do any of the acts or things hereby authorized, or to hinder, delay or embarrases the construction or operation of said tunnels and rallways as herein authorized.

Sec. 11. The Governor of this State shall appoint two commissioners as hereinbefore provided, whose duty shall be, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, and in conjunction with one to be appointed by the Croton Aqueduct Board of the city of New York, who shall be paid for their services by said railway company.

Sec. 12. The said company shall have one year from the passage

roads; and no omission to construct any section between two points shall work a forfeiture of this franchise, or of any portion of the tunnels or railways which may have been commenced or completed.

Szc. 13. The said corporation shall be authorized to demand and receive from each passenger the following rates of fare, to wit:—

For any distance less than two miles, five cents; for every mile or fractional part of a mile in addition thereto two cents.

Szc. 14.—All damages occasioned by the construction or operation of the railways or tunnels hereby authorized, to private persons or property, shall be paid by the same company to the party injured in full.

Szc. 15. Hugh B. Wilson. Origen Vandenburgh and Asa P. Robirson, each of them for himself or his assigns, shall be entitled to receive and recover from said company but not until some portion or section of said railway is in working operation—such sum as a commission hereinafter authorized may award for the services, and the value to said company of the services severally rendered by said persons in promoting an underground railway. Each of said persons, or his assigns, or the said corporation may at any time after the passage of this act apply by petition to the Supreme Court, upon a written notice of at least ten days, and on such petition said court shall appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than five suitable persons to hear and determine the claims of the petitioner under the provisions of this section; and the said commission shall, after a hearing of the case, adjudge and award against said company and in favor of the petitioner under the provisions of this section; and the said commany shall form the basis upon which said company shall fire the the securing the franchises of said company shall form the basis upon which said company shall file in the office of the Compredict of the State a bond, with sufficient surclies, to be approved by said Company shall file in the office of the Compredict of the State a bond, with sufficient surcli

A CALL OF THE HOUSE. sprung the trap and a call was ordered. Doors were closed and the absentees declared in contempt. The doors were then reopened, the guiliy individuals arraigned at the bar of the House, where, like candidates for membership in the Sons of Malta, they confessed their peccadilloes, offered their excuses, were pardoned and restored to the rolls.

The Governer has to-day appointed the following named gentiemen managers of the Hudson Eiver State Hospital for the Insane:—Abiah W. Palmer, of Armenia Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Dr. Cornefies W. Agnew, of New York city; Dr. A. Cooke Hail, of Brooklyn; Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Dr. Edward L. Beadle, of Poughkeepsie; George Clark, of Newburg; Joseph Howland, of Fishkill, and John P. H. Tallman, of Pough-

Athany, March 19-10:30 P. M.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CHAMBILLAIN OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Thomas Murphy introduced a bill in the Senate toright concerning the powers and duties of the Chamber tain of New York, which provides that that officer shall advertise each year for scaled proposals from the city hanks for payment of interest on the daily balances of the city funds, and that the three banks offering the most advantageous terms shall be selected as deposi-taries of the Chamberlain's funds; also that the salary of the Chamberlain, which is fixed at \$10,000 per annum, and the expenses of his clerks shall be paid from the in-

terest money thus accruing.
THE PIECS AND WHARVES OBSTRUCTION BILL, which has been so severely denounced as an outrage on the shipping community, and which is to increase the Harbor Master's emoluments by a yearly tax of a cent and a half per ton on every steamboat, ferryboat, tug, lighter and canal boat in the barbor of New York, was passed in the Assembly to night, after a wordy opposition, by a vote of 66 to 25.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE PARK ON THE NEW YORK CESTILL FARMON.

In the Senate the conference report on the Constitutional Convention bill was adopted by a vote of twentytwo to eight, and the bill to increase the fare on the Central Railroad half a cent a mile passed to a third

reading. The receipts of the Central road last year for passenger tolls were \$4,500,000. Allowing for the natural pearly increase of travel, this bill will enable the company to draw an annual extra revenue, which they cannot with any justice demand, of \$1,500,000. THE EXCESS LAW.

The Committee on Internal Affairs, by a vote of four

cise law. The proposed changes will not be very im-

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Atmaxy, March 19, 1867. MILES ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the White Plains Water Works Com

Oyster Bay and Heropstead.

Amending the charter of the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Incorporating the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company of New York.

On motion of Mr. Sermentand the bill requiring the

On motion of Mr. Scrussians the bill requiring the Fourth Avenue Railroad to be arched over was referred lack to the Railroad Committee.

To amend the act for the prevention of frauds in the laying out of streets in New York.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED BY THE PRINCIPAL.

The PASSIDENT presented a communication from the Metropolitan Board of Health, urging the necessity of establishing a quarentine station on land for greening the spread of the choices. Ordered to be printed—Also a communication from the Seperintendent of the

Metropolitan Police relative to the controversy between himself and Justice Connolly. Ordered to be printed. Also a report from the managers of the Biomingdal Asylum. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railway Company was taken up.

Mr. H. C. Murainy moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by requiring the company to enter into bends to make good any damage that may be done private property or public street by reason of any excavativate property or public street by reason or any excavativate property or public street by reason or any excavativate property or public street by reason or any excavativate property or public street by reason or any excavativate property or public street by excavativate property or public street by excavativ

the following voie:—

Vras—Messrs, Androws, Barnett, Bennett, Campbell, Chambers, Collins, E. Cornell, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Kline, La Ban, Low, H. C. Murpby, T. Murpby, O'Donnell, Platt, Sessions, White and Wilber—20.

Nays—Messrs. C. G. Cornell, Bumphrey, Lent, Nicks, Parsons, Pierson, Stanford, Sutherland, Wallams, Walcott and Wood—11.

and Wood—II.

BILLS PASSED.

To charter the village of Randelph.

For the relief of the Canajoharie Academy.

Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to borrow money for school purposea.

The town of New Lotts School bill.

Legalizing the proceedings of the annual town meeting of the town of DeKatb.

To provide for building bridges in the county of Suffolk.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Life instruction.

Amending the charter of the village of Gioversville.

Appropriating \$50,000 in aid of the Elmira Female College.

Amending the act regulating the use of certain boats and vessels within the Metropolitan Police district.

Conferring additional powers upon the American Jockey Club. This bill was amended by authorizing the company to offer premiums for the improvement of the breed of horses, but prohibiting the making of wagers on horse traine.

breed of herses, but prohibiting the making of wagers on horse racing.

To change the name of the Rutger Female Institute.

Mr. Wood moved a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Laid on the table.

The bill increasing the salary of Wm. W. Smith, Clerk in the New York Surrogate's office, to \$2,500, was ordered to a third reading.

A report was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park relative to the west side improvement.

Mr. Levy presented a remonstrance against the extension of Fifth avenue.

A recess was then taken until evening.

Evening Session.

BULIS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.
The Brooklyn Sewerage bill.

Amending the charter of the village of Little Falls.

Amending the charter of the village of Little Falls.

BILL PASSED.

The bill authorizing the removal of insane female convicts from Sing Sing Prison and the Utica Asvium to the Auburn Asylum.

The EARR ON THE CENTRAL BAILEOAD.

The bill authorizing the Central Raileoad Company to charge two and a half cents per mile passenger fare was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Passons moved to amend by requiring the company to receive all way freight along their line and move the same towards its destination within ten days from the reception thereof, extraordinary circumstances alone excepted.

the reception thereof, extmordinary circumstances alone excepted.

Mr. Annews moved five days.

Mr. Besnert opposed the motion, saying that shippers at the end of the route thought ten days a reasonable time for the starting of freight.

The motion was lost, and Mr. Parsons' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Wolcott moved to limit the operation of the bill to one year from the first of June. Lost by a vote of

to 13.

Mr. Folder moved to limit the operation of the bill to three years from the first of next October. Lost.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Prieson moved to strike out Mr. White's substitute and insert the original bil. Carried by the following vote:—

Ayss—Messrs, Barnett, Bernett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, Godard, Lent, Lov. H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Nicks, Parsons, Pierson, Patt, Sessions, Stanford, Sutherland and Wood—18.

NATS—Messrs, Andrews, Campbell, E. Cornell, Folget, Gitson, Kline, La Bau, O'Donnell, White, Wilber, Williams and Walcott—12.

H. C. Nurphy, Pierson, Wolcott and Wood—8.

Mr. The Chamberlain of New York City.

Mr. Thomas Murphy introduced a hill fixing the salary of Chamberlain of the city of New York at \$10,000 per annum, doing away with all fees, and requiring the Mayor and Chamberlain to advertise for proposals from banks for the deposit of the city funds, and funds to be deposited in the banks making the highest bid.

ANOTHER KLEVATED RAHEROAD TILL.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill incorporating another elevated railroad. Adjourned.

ALHANY, March 19, 1867. THE SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC DISPASES.

The STRAKER presented the report of the Met Board of Health relative to preventing the spread of epi-

Mr. Signason did hot know that such a variety when he moved the bill in Committee of the Whole, and had no objection to reconsider the action taken yesterday.

The Speak is ruled that the bill being still in the hands of the committee, having been recommitted, the action had upon it was null and vold.

This was agreed to by a vote of the House.

Question of Privilege—the social svii.

Mr. Hovr rose to a question of privilege. The New York Tribune of yesterday contained an extract from the correspondence of the Sidnay Mevery, stating that the Committee on Charitable Institutions had concluded to report a bill to regulate prostitution in New York. The statement was without foundation. That committee had resolved unanimously to report against the bill referred to, and would do so in writing in a few days.

ferred to, and would do so in writing in a few days.

A large number of claim bills were passed.

During their reading it was found difficult to keep a quorum gresent, and Mr. Millspaugh moved a call of the House, which was curried, and the galleries and lobbies were cleared.

Mr. H. Surm moved that all members absent be declared in contempt, and that they shall not participate in further proceedings until excused by vote of the House. Motion carried.

The deors were then opened and the absent members appeared and made their excuses.

The bit to increase the capital stock of the Long Isiand Railroad was passed.

Recess to half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Secalon.

Evening Session.

To amend the charter of the village of New Rochelle. To provide for the erection of a new academy building at Homer.

To amend the act to supply Brooklyn with water.

To amend the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

To amend the charter of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.

veyance Company.

To prevent injury and loss of life to persons on railroad

reyance Company.
To prevent injury and loss of life to persons on railroad cars.
To incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Buffale.
To refund to the Cornell University the amount paid by Ezra Cornell to Genesee College.
To change the county seat of Schuyler county from Havans to Watkins.
To incorporate the Buffalo Park Company.
To authorize the Commissioners of Central Park to construct a stone anairway.
To amend the act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration.
To prevent obstructions upon the piers and wharves in the port of New York, and to regulate the use of slips and wharves adjacent thereto.
To authorize the Atlantic Life Inserance Company to make special deposits,
To authorize the city of Rochester to borrow money for school purposes.
To revive the charter of the Susquehanna Bridge Company.
Relative to the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society of South Brooklyn.
To incorporate the New York College of Dentistry.

ciety of South Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New York College of Dentistry,
Adjourned.

The Inauguration of a French Line of Vessels to Tahiti-Seizures by the United States Marshal, &c.

San Francisco, March 19, 1867.

The French transport ship Detrande, from Tahiti, arrived yesterday, being the first of a regular line of government vessels which are to make monthly trips to this port.

arrived yesterday, being the first of a regular line of government vessels which are to make monthly trips to this port.

The successful working of the Atlantic cable has Induced the French government to transfer the base of supplies from Valparaiso to San Francisco.

The steamship Constitution, for Panama, sailed to-day with \$477,000 in treasure, of which \$640,000 was for New York.

The United States Marshal to-day selzed the books and papers of the principal importers of French wines, to be used in evidence for the government in a certain wine case in the United States District Court.

A foot race of two hundred yards came off on Saturday last at Pottsville, between a Canadian hailing from New York and Williams, of Pottsville. The latter had twenty-four feet start. The Canadian went casily. The match

EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

Fursuant to adjournment Conference reassembled at half-past eight A. M. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Irwin H. Torrence; the hymn 569 was sung and The minutes of the fourth day were read, corrected

and approved. lution was read from the Committee on the Menorial Church requesting that Rev. B. H. Crurer be ap-

pointed as general manager of said enterprise.

Another was read relative to the transfer of Rev. Wm.

neartily whenever he desired to return.

A partial report from Tract Committee, stating they had in hand \$180. They were required to send same to Preasurer at New York. After a ventilation of the sub ect upon the propriety of establishing an agency the

Rev. M. L. Drum was excused from forther attendance upon the sessions.

Rev. Dr. Trimble, Assistant Secretary of the Missionary Society, proceeded to address the Conference upon the subject of missions at considerable length. A rising vote thanking brother Trimble for his visa, and offering him their aid and prayer.

Resolutions were offered relative to the death of Bi-hop Soule, whose services in our church covered a space of nearly lifty years. The resolutions say that it is with profound sensibility we have heard of the death of Bishop Soule, and that we tender to the family our sincer regrets.

of Bishon Soule, and that we tender to the family our sincere regrets.

Revs. Henry Slicer and John A. Gere called up memories in which the Bishop was identified. Resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Reconsideration of the vote by which Thomas Gruntz was located at his own request was grainted.

A very earnest debaie took place upon the question of reconsideration, and it prevailed—yeas 66, navs 55.

The Bishop called the fourth question—Who are the deacons of the second year? John H. Marsh, John B. Vanmeter, Ellal McVey Chilcoate, T. T. T. Richards, Oliver M. Stewart, Watson Case and Elisha Shoemaker were continued in that relation.

The seventh question was called—Who are the supernumerary preachers? Oliver Ege, J. W. Cullum, P. B. Reese, T. H. Switzer, P. B. Ruch, B. C. John, J. Collins Stevens, R. S. Vinton, E. J. Gray, Charles Cleaver, R. E. Kelly, A. Hartman, J. Y. Rothrock, James Gamble, George Hildt and J. B. Cuddy were continued in their present relation.

Allert Hartman was granted leave of absence for remainder of the session.

The eighth question of the general minutes was called—Who are the superannusted preachers? John Thomas, William Monroe, J. B. Cook, John Miller. Amos Smith, William Hank. Jonathan Monroe, T. Tannynill, James H. Brown, Alem Brittanh, Wesley Howe, Robert Beers, J. G. McKechan, George Berkstressor, George Gayer, David Wolfe, W. H. Pitcher, N. Schlosser, J. T. Stanebury, J. A. Coleman, W. T. Wilson, A. J. Bender, Franklin Dyson, W. W. Brem and E. E. Allen were continued in their present relation.

The relation of Henry Furiong was changed from supersummet to supernumerary.

of Revelations. Bishop Kingsley then announced as his text—

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."—John, ch. xii., v. 32.

These were strange words to the disciples of Jesus, They had exercised more confillence in his ability to establish his glotous temporal kingdom now than at any other time since they had been with him, and now he is about to die the death of an assassin: Their hopes gave up the ghost. They were afraid to ask about him. Peter had said, "Be is far from thee, Lord. Why, the world is just beginning to believe on you. By such words and acts you will not only not draw your friends to you, but scatter them." But Jesus answered, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me;" as if one who was politically the hope and head of a nation should talk of going to the gallows. Strange news this; but this death was to be the grand procuring cause of the salvation of our guilty world. Notice the manner of our Saviour's death. The expression means literally "lifted up" from the earth, his body nailed to the cross and erected in the presence of the people. It means also coming up from the dead, also His exalitation to glory "Him half 60d exalted," &c. In this sense the prediction has been fulfilled. Again it means that thrist must be lifted up by the Church. The selish Jew supposed that he and his nation could monopolize the favors of Jeliovah, and exclude the outside world from the holy of holies; but Jesus rent the veil asunder and brought the needed blessings. The Church is to hold up Jesus as a divine man. The ministry and Sabbath school are to do this so that a world lost had in the personality of God. The mind needs sometimes the brute. Such as do not meditate live like brutes, and like brutes they die. The truth which is the foundation of religion. We must be careful and believe in the personality of God. The mind needs something tangible upon which to base its conclusions. God anticipated this and sends Christs in form of man. This opposes idolarr infinite father. As Jesus loves me so God loves me; as Jesus sympathizes with me so God sympathizes with me. What is a boy's conception of God? He inquires after God as the plant in a dark cellar stretches upward toward the window. He asks who made this and that, "Who made you, Pa?" He is taught to cay, "our Father?" and he thinks of God as if he were a man. This is good to show him the distinct personality of God. Through his earthly tather he looks up to God, his father. As he obeys his father so he feels he ought to ovey God; as a lather punishes so he is taught to every God; as a lather punishes so he is taught to every God; as a lather punishes so he is taught the nature of divine justice. Thus these duties and requirements are laid upon him. After a while he gets more enlarged views, and does not limit God. Worship supposes a heart to feel. He that formed the heart shail he not love? Christ revealing the Father to us being manifest in the fisch is the great remedy for Pantheism and infidelity on the one hand, Polythiesm and idolarry on the other. Another truth brought to light is the immortality of the soul. This was partially revealed before but like the twilight reflecting the light of the sun. But Jesus brought it out fully, "brought life and immortality to light," &c. The first religious duty is trust and confidence in "our Father." Immortality, the soul, going on measuring the Bow of eternal years. A man can't afford to be a worm. If he feels he has capabilities of enjoyment and recelling and forecaste as far as imagination can stretch in the distance, and realize that time to be present, and then as far in the past as it was once in the future, he cannot afford simply to cut and sleep and die. Along with this truth is that of recurrection of the dead and eternal retribution. Take these doctrines and tell me if they are not what we need and the world media and eternal retribution. Take these doctrines and tell me if they are not what we need and the world media and the past as it is and the past as i

where no chilling winds or poisonous breath
Shall reach that healthful shore.

It was once asked who is this Son of Man. The title is
peculiar. 'Christ had no father, and yet he is called the
Son of Man; but He was the son of all humanity. He
took upon himself, not the nature of angels, but the
seed of Abraiam, born of a woman, made under the
law. Christ, then, is related to every human being.
His heart is more united to every heart than one human
heart is to another. Every one in the shape of humanity may look up and be related to Jesus. He identified
His fortunes with ours that we might identify ours with
His. If an angel could come down to sympathize with
you—He has seen no sorrows, He has not trodden the
thorny path. He has felt no heartsches—we would say,
this is good advice to you who art free from sorrow, but
not for me. A friend has lost a child—you visit him and
condole with him; tell him of Christ's provision for
children, to dry up his tears, and he usks you. 'Hare
you ever lost a child?' You say, 'No.' 'Then you
do not know my grief.' But you had the same experience. God look one of your own aweet children to
glory. Then you went and was prepared to sympathize.
Thus the neart of Jesus is an asylum for all our sorrows. He carred all our sorrows. I can, as a brother,
go and sympathize with a friend, but only partially.
How aweet is divine sympathy. Every injury to one of
Jesus' followers strikes at his own benevotent heart.
And every one can receive this sympathy. Friends
cannot listen to your grief long; they ask you to excuse them just now; but did Jesus seve say, 'I cannot
hear your grief to day, wait till to-morrow.' No! No,
blessed be God, He says, 'Gome unto me all ye that
weary and are heavy laden and I will give you
rest. The agony of Jesus upon the cross I will not dwell
upon; it overwhelms me; I can only say behold what
manner of love the Father him bestowed upon us that
son; dark shadows come over her sky, care and anxiety
have brought her to grief hardly endurable; the eye
begins t

dained.

APPREADOR SERVICE.—Preaching, by Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Obio; text, "Christ in you the hope of glory." Class of eleven elders ordained. Preaching at night, by Rev. J. S. McMurray: text, "Faith, Hope and Charity—these three, but the greatest of them is charity."

THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE STFAMER MERCURY.

The steamer Nick Lengworth arrived this evening with the passengers and crew of the steamer Mercury, lately suns in Arkangas cut-off.

PUGILISM.

Prize Fight for \$1,000 Between Kelly and Parkinson.

Kelly the Winner in One Round in Two Minutes.

A prize fight for \$1,000 came off yesterday morning near Douglasville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, between Thomas Kelly, of Philadelphia, and William Parkinson, of Pottsville, Pa. The fight lasted but two minutes, one round only having been fought by the pugilists, when ment, seized Kelly by the leg, which was foul, and affair was witnessed by more than one thousand persons, who seemed sadly disappointed at its hasty termination.

profession. He worked in an iron foundry at Tamaqua. Pa. He is thirty-four years of age, five feet three and a half inches in height, and weighed one hundred and eleven and a half pounds. It is stated that Parkinson has fought several times in the English ring, and left a good record behind him for gameness and good behavior. His battles in the Old Country were with White, NcNulty, libbitts, Mason and Bedworth, of Dudley, the latter being for £50 a side. He says that he beat all his men with the exception of White, with whom he made draw, the police having interfered and put a stop to Parkinson came to this country about four years ago, and tried hard to get a match with Johnny Hickey but was unsuccessful. He then endeavored staget a fight with Keating, but was again disap pointed. He then made overtures to Dick Holl wood, but the little type-sticker could not be coaxed into a match. After offering to fight any one hundred and twelve pound man in the country without finding a customer, Parkinson went to the coal regions of Poinsylvania, where he had been employed quietly until the day of the fight between Sam Collyer and Johnny McGlade, when, meeting with Kelly on that occasion and expressing a desire to appear once more in the prizering, a match was made between them on the spot, and he immediately went into training at Pottswille, under the mentorship of Ed. Williams, the pedestrian, who, to his credit, brought Parkinson to the scratch in most capital condition.

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, William Parkinson and Thomas Keily, hereby agree to fight a fair stand up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, for the sum of \$500 a side, on Tuesday, March 19, 1867. The said William Parkinson and Thomas Kelly hereby agree to fight at one hundred and twelve pounds weight, and weigh the day before fighting, on Monday, March 18, 1867, between the hours of eight A. M. and six P. M.—either man overweighing loses the money. The weighing and tossing for the choice of ground to take place as agreed upon at the last deposit. The fight to take place as agreed upon at the last deposit. The fight to take place in the State of Pennsylvania, about half way between Pottsville and Philadelphia. The first deposit of \$25 was put in the hands of Joseph Lawrence, at Harrieburg, Pa. The second deposit, of \$505, to be deposited in the hands of Frank Queen, on February 5, 1867. The next deposit, of \$100 a side, to be placed in the hands of Frank Queen, on February 5, 1867. The last and final deposit, of \$200 a side, to be made good in the hands of Frank Queen on Tuesday, March 12, 1867. The deposits to be made as above specified on the above dates, or the money lost by the non-tompliance. The men to be at the place of weighing and tossing for the choice of ground at the time named, or the man failing loses the money. In case of magiaterial interference, the stakeholder, should no referce be chosen, shall name the place and time of fighting; and, in case of arrest of either party, can name the place of tighting outside of Pennsylvania. The money not to be given up without fairly won or lost by a tair stand-up fight. The referce to be mutually chosen on the ground. Ropes and stakes to be paid mutually. The men to be in the ring between the hours of six and ten o'clock A. M. Frank Queen to be final stakeholder, and the stakeholder shall notity the principals before the labove named deposits.

WILLIAM PARKINSON.

Witness present.—William Draper.

PITCHING THE RISG.

The rine was pitched in a valley about one mile west of Douglasville, by Oyster Jack, of Philadelphia, and inis assistants. At the break of day they began their work, and had overything in readiness long before the fighters were prepared to commence hostilities. On the east of the ring was a high hill, the sides and too of which were densely packed with carer gazers. The branches of the trees in the vicinity of the place were filled with men and boys, who were more inclined to climb that it men and boys, who were more inclined to climb that the

siand by the ring side in the snow, which was nearly a front in chyth. The ring makers only put up one rus, the outer one being disponsed with on this occasion, which created great confusion and crowding. There should always be two rings.

As the crewd congrue of the partisens of the menbegon making offers to be to their favorites, but beither party seemed inclined to ofter odds on the result. "One hundred that Kelly wins the fight," was offered and taken, and in a moment atterwards an even hundred was called out by one of Parkmon's friends and quickly covered. Smaller sums were more numerous, and "divers" were in abundance, nearly every man on the object of his choice. Merriment and betting ruled the hour after the crowd assembled before either of the men made their appearance.

Parkiness sported a purple flag, with red and white border, while Kelly had a green flag, with a golden harp in the centre and a green flag, with red and white border, while Kelly had a green flag, with a golden harp in the centre and was halled with a burst of shouts from his parthasis. Answer of the ring. He immediately followed the cap, and was halled with a burst of shouts from his parthasis that hade the "welkin ring." He took a seat in the southeast corner, and seemed very cheerful and consident. Parkinson soon followed, and, after shying in his casion, was received by a funded bon the hold man."

Kelly was economed by Johnny Lazarus and Padid-Malay; Parkinson by P. Jones and C. Jones.

Much trouble ensued in choosing a referer, a numberiof persons being proposed and instantly objected to. One party would name an individual, and he would be retused without any apparent reason by the other side. This annoying business continued for nearly an hour, when Mr. Coleman was manimously chosen, and that gentleman having taken his back to the side. This course of the men were circuit to the post, and then remarked to the ring, shook hands most consided to the practice of the partice. A calabrage of corners, Kelly, however, The colors of th

drawing more blood. Kelly also missed his left and right at the head, while Parkinson seemed confused in his endeavors to get away. An overreaching right hander of Kelly's which passed over Parkinson's head, brought them to close quarters, when Parkinson seized Kelly by the left leg, just above the knee, on the inside, and held on there until the refereo was appealed to with cries of "foul." Parkinson then slipped his hand further up and held Kelly by the breeches, endeavoring to throw him. Kelly did not struggle for the fall, but gathering his strength planted a heavy left handler in the ribs, and was then thrown, Parkinson falling on him. Foul was claimed by the seconds of Kelly, and the referee promptly decided that Kelly had won the fight. Great confusion then ensued, the partisans of Kelly rushing into the ring and congratulating him on his easy victory, while Parkinson's friends were calling on the referee to have the ring cleared and let the fight go on. Lazarus then went over and took down the colors, while the Parkinson men were expostulating with the referee for a reversion of his decision. This, however, that gentleman would not do, and so the affair ended, and the crowd began to disperse. There is no doubt that the foul act of Parkinson was premeditated. A man with the experience in ring matters could never have made such a mistake; and the presumption is, that finding himself overmatched he adopted this system of bringing to an early close a battle that must have terminated disastrously to him. The round has seldom been witnessed in the prize ring. Parkinson seems to have lost and a more dashing first round has seldom been witnessed in the prize ring. Parkinson seems to have lost and as he seems to have plenty of pluck he will be found a hard customer for the best of the feather weights. The old adage of "Youth will be served?" was proved to be correct this above occasion.

NEW MEXICO.

OUR SANTA FE CORRESPONDENCE.

Highwaymen-Personal-Political-A Severe Storm of Wind-Mining Matters. &c. Santa Fs. N. M., March 6, 1867.

For some time a party of seven discharged soldiers upper and lower (Rio Abajo) country. The robberies they committed were almost insumerable, the persons they waylaid numerous, and the value of the stolen property would reach a high figure. Horses were taken from the United States corral at Santa Fé and from other points, with saddles, bridles, blankets and pistols to match. At Alburquerque a store was visited by the party with the ostensible purpose of purchas but learning that the only occupants were the proprietor.
Mr. Joseph Pohrner, and his wife, the villains tied and rty and left. The next evening the thieves gave to Alamosans. The horses were soon missed, and number of Mexicans, mounted and armed, started drowned in attempting to escape across the Rio Grande,

conductor were forced to remain inside for asfety until the storm expended its fury some twelve hours later. Under the new mining law of the Territory of New Mexico fifty-four leads, with an aggregate of 151, 000 feet, have been located in Doña Ana county since April, 1865. Of these leads 28 were zold, 18 silver, 6 copper, 1 of platina and silver and 1 of kaoline. The silver leads were principally located near the towns of Doña Ana and Las Cences, in the Organ mountains; the gold near Pinos Altos and Fort Bayard, in the Sierra Madre mountains. The copper leads are also near Fort Bayard. A new lead of gold bearing quartz has been discovered lately near Pinos Altos. It bids fair to surpass any others yet discovered in Doña Ana county, It is four feet wide, and has been located for more than a mile of its length. There on record besides the leads to which I have referred many locations under the old Mexican denouncement law, say half as many as under the new law. A portion of the santa fitta del Cobra lead, near La Mesilla, was sold about two weeks ago to a resident of that locality for \$5.000 cash.

A large mining immigration is locked for in New Mexico during the spring and coming summer. Many American families have expressed their desire and determination to make the Territory their home. What is needed to make New Mexico prosper is a large influx of Americans. They have the go ahead the Mexicans do not possess, and are without the constitutional indo-lence they do possess.

MISCELLANEOU.

A.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

A.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

A.—BOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

6 IN THE CASE OF DEVEN OBSTINATE CATARRH
the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE AND
MALT FOWDER have proved highly beneficial. What
drugs and bilisters that keep the neck for a length of time in
a state of suppuration failed to effect has been effected by
Hoff's Mal Preparations, its use being continued for some
time. Catarrhal affections are among the most common
complaints, and are little attended to; say, most frequently
neglected in their carder stages.

Case.—Nordenium, M. D., 157 Henry street, writes;—'My
lady took three times daily a glass of your Malt Extract,
warm. After a bajes of several days symptoms for success
manifested themselves. She coughs less and expectorates
they pheam, and I red convinced that I ought to continue
with the use of your proparation.

COBSTINATE HOANNENERS IS AN EVIL which reminds us that we have neglected it to its origin, when it
might easily have been composed, and we hogh to think of
its removal when it has taxed deep rook in the constitution,
when it has spread everywhere. Chronic hourseness has
extended to the secretory membranes which line the throat
sind affected the nerves of the glouis. I am convinced from
experience that long continued hourseness bids defiance to
all remedies that may be used. The mater valuable is thereface a removir like Hoft's Malt Extract Preparations, which
afford relief in cases where long-tread medience have falled
to afford assistance.

We clist the flattering expressions of the most celebrated
derman tragodism. Jogunal Dawson:—'I am boarse and
dirable to perform tenight, and I am now male happy be
your delictions. Malt Extract Deport.

HOTP'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT.

See next number.
HGFP'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT.
Price \$6 per dozen. Sold overwhere. Sole agent for Pennsylvania, WARD J. CAFFEE, Philadelphia. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN ANY STATE

CORNS, RUNIONS, RNLARORD JOINTS AND ALL Broadway.

Divorces Legally Obtained From tile cours of several States without publicity. Cruelty, drunkenness or desertion cause sufficient. Advice free. MPORTANT LETTER TO LADIES SHOWING HOW acute suffering may be avoided. Also to young men on early error. Address, inclosing stamp, Walter Powers, M. D., 195 Elm street.

Disease is nature's attempt to rid herself of immurities which, as a rule, arise from impeded or interrupted digration. These impurities of the blood affect the nervous system and the brain, and at length LOCALIZE THEMSELVES

remove these impurities, the powers of the stomach are re-atored, the local affection evadicated and life and the health stores, the location confirmed.

Byery, dose of this great methode brings you nearer braith, because the quantity of impurities a reduced, and braith, because the data against expulsion.

W * POR DWELLINGS,

NOT OF STORES,

A SETLIGING,

D E BRAYE PATENT

O S SITTURE,

W SEST IN

USR.

C SATIN DAMASKS, U BROCATELS, SERRYS, T SWISS LACE, I NOTTINGHAM,